

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE MEN RAMPANT.

THE TRIAL OF RIEL.

LILLIAN'S SHAME.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, MAY 19, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 11 a. m.: Local rains and partly cloudy weather, preceded in northern portion by fair weather, winds becoming variable; stationary followed by slight fall in temperature.

JOHN BENTON, the Quaker statesman of England, has written a letter, in which he approves of the proposed dowry to the Princess Beatrice. He thinks if the nation can spend money in unjustifiable ways, it has no reason to complain when a dowry is voted to a princess.

The Australian contingent, which went to Dongola to assist in smothering the mahdi, is now on its return home without ever having met the terror of the Sudan. Still the volunteers have accomplished the task of being regarded as heroes on their return.

As act of friendship in Virginia has just resulted in a double tragedy. Mr. Terry presented Mr. Jeter with a dog, which the latter named after the sister of Terry in compliment to the donor. While passing Jeter's place of business Terry was called by the dog. Terry shot Jeter dead on the spot, and later Jeter's friends secured the person of Mr. Terry and swung him to a tree. In this manner all things were again made even.

A. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

We must have a grand building as a home for our Young Men's Christian association. This is a necessity for religious Atlanta; it is a necessity for business Atlanta; it is a necessity for moral Atlanta.

The amazing strength, vigor and earnestness of the work of this association as developed in the late convention has awakened this city as we have never seen it awakened before. It has appealed not only to the religious sentiment, but to the heart of our community—not only to the heart, but to the common sense of the people. It has aroused and quickened not only the Christian folks, but the business men. Every man, woman and child who witnessed their wonderful meetings, was the better for what he had seen, the wiser and the tenderer. Those who were never touched before yielded to the influence of this grand demonstration of what hearty, practical common sense can do in religious work. The heart and brain of Atlanta is touched as we do not remember to have seen it touched before.

It will be unwise if we let this awakening pass away without practical results. The best result it can give is a grand building for the association in Atlanta. There are alone such building in the south—at Marion, Alabama. Let Atlanta take the lead in this inimitable Christian work as she has taken the lead in commercial and industrial enterprise. Let her put up a building here of which we shall all be proud, of which Georgia and the south shall be proud.

We could do it. We must do it. We will do it. We must do it at once. There is no time to lose. This is but the first suggestion of the matter. It will be followed up closely until \$50,000 has been raised and the building is assured. We have ten churches in Atlanta worth an average of \$50,000 each. Here is a cause broader than any creed, embracing all creeds, that appeals for but one building. That building it must have. So let us get ready and start the work in earnest.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE POSTOFFICES.

In states that contain no large cities most of the changes in office that can be made under the tenure-of-office act, have been made except in the postal branch of the public service. Very few postmasters have been removed, and very few have, therefore, been appointed. No one can justly accuse the administration of undue haste in securing political power; for it is a well known fact that the postmaster—the small one—more than the great one—constitutes the most effective political machine known to our politics. Of course the administration has no intention of letting such machinery remain in the hands of the opposition. No one expects the democratic party, or any party in power, to favor its enemies, and no one would sneer at such a suicidal course sooner than the republicans themselves. They know full well the weight and strength of the post-offices. But while the postoffices will, as a matter of course, be handed over to democrats, yet time and certain formalities are involved, and it is of these we desire to speak. As to the presidential postoffices, it seems to be settled that the president will make no removal before a term expires, unless the postmaster is incapable, or has been guilty of improper conduct, or has been in office an offensive partisan. Practically in nine cases out of ten resort must be had to offensive partisanship; and we have in the case of the suspended Chicago postmaster evidence as to what constitutes offensive partisanship. Mr. Palmer was charged with permitting a government carpenter to build in front of the postoffice a platform for republican speakers with allowing republican committees to assess his clerks; with requiring these clerks to turn out and swell the ranks in republican processions, closing the postoffice deliveries for that purpose; with transferring them to Ohio to work up republican sentiment in that state, and with divers other political tricks to the same purport and for the same general purpose. Mr. Palmer was suspended,

and Mr. Judd, a democrat, is now Chicago's postmaster. It is easy to judge from the case charged upon Mr. Palmer what acts of like nature would be "offensive" in the eyes of the president. In a word, any act of a postmaster that interferes with the rights of the private citizen, or that lowers the standard of the public service, would be good ground for removal from office.

In the Chicago case the republican papers claim that one partition was removed to make room for another partition, quite overlooking the fact that one was "offensive" in office and the other an individual. The former course is condemned by the administration; and if Mr. Judd, who had a right to treat the republicans in his individual capacity as he deemed best, should display offensive partisanship in office, should be guilty of any of the acts, for example, committed by his predecessor—he would deserve and probably would get a treatment of a very similar nature, for there is nothing clearer than the fact that the president intends to divorce the public service and politics, and to give the country better officials than it has had in many years.

Postmaster-General Vilas in his now famous circular defines what constitutes offensive partisanship in fourth-class postmasters. Such postmasters have no fixed terms, and are removable therefore at the will of the postmaster-general. But Mr. Vilas does not propose to remove a fourth-class postmaster without a cause. He desires to remove at once the most obnoxious and offensive postmaster in each county, and to the number of a sixth to be named after him, and in these first cases he will require no more proof of partisanship than "the affirmation of knowledge on the part of a representative or senator that the postmaster has been an active editor or proprietor of a republican newspaper, printing offensive articles, easily shown by slips, or a stump speaker, or a member of a political committee, or officer of a campaign club, or that his office has been made the headquarters of political work, or that his clerks have been put into the performance of political duties." Mr. Vilas suggestively adds that possibly "other acts of equal force" may be noted in some cases. As a rule the charges of offensive partisanship in the cases of fourth-class postmasters are to pass through the hands of the member of congress in whose district the postoffice is located.

Mr. Vilas's circular is very distressing to the organs, but there is really nothing in it that gives offense to any fair-minded man. Our mugwump friends see nothing objectionable in it. When analyzed it amounts to this: obnoxious and offensive postmasters are to be displaced, and the steps to be taken are very naturally explained; the nature of the offense is first defined, and the manner of bringing a case before the department is then stated. That is all. The postmaster-general very properly relies in such cases upon the officers of the government who are most apt to be acquainted with the parties and the facts of the case—upon the members of congress. He has no reason to regret the fact that his circular was given to the public, and the people will rejoice that capable and upright men are to be substituted as rapidly as possible for obnoxious and offensive postmasters.

INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA.

The germ theory of disease has been carried by Pasteur and Koch from theory to practice; and Koch's discovery of the cholera bacillus bids fair to rival in importance and value to the human race Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccination. The great German professor carried his investigations and experiments forward until he demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that a weakened cholera virus would cause in mankind mild choleric symptoms which would pass off in forty-eight hours, leaving the patient proof against virus of full strength and therefore of the disease itself. The experiments were first tested in animals and the process that attended to them led to their reproduction in men, and the success in both cases was unequalled and absolute. The new plan of prevention has within the past few weeks been largely applied in Valencia and in other threatened districts of Spain, and now we are told that the disease is dying out in that country because the attenuated virus has left no material for it to feed upon. The "comma bacillus" of Professor Koch has done it, it is asserted, the work in Spain. It was not cleanliness, nor cordons of police, but a general course of inoculation with weakened cholera virus. The essential principle is of course similar to that applied by Jenner in cases of small pox, and by Pasteur in cases of fever in cattle. The attenuated cholera virus takes hold, however, at once, producing tremors and prostration during the first twenty-four hours, but at the end of forty-eight hours the patient is both well and cholera proof. If the evidence from Spain is not overstated, cholera has not its longer to be considered the great scourge of the earth.

"HOW TO PROGRESS"

We printed the other day an extract from the Augusta Chronicle giving the reasons why Atlanta had made such remarkable progress during the last few years. This extract was very interesting, for the reasons that the Chronicle gave were intended to be in the nature of an apology for the apparent shortcomings of Atlanta in this respect. A very high tribute was paid to the climate of Atlanta—to the tonic properties of Atlanta air—and it was suggested that if Augusta possessed these desirable elements the result would be activity instead of inertia.

The Constitution had intended to make some comment on the interesting statements of the Chronicle, but the matter was deferred. It was deferred too long; for, in a later issue of our contemporary, we find some of the suggestions which it was our purpose to make in regard to the climatic condition and position which the Chronicle seemed to consider so important. It was our purpose to show that there was something more in Atlanta's progress and development than climate and position, and the results of these, but all this is freely admitted by the Chronicle in a second and more elaborate article entitled "How to Progress."

Our Augustan contemporary takes as its text some remarks of the Columbus Enquirer to the effect that Columbus owes its success entirely to the co-operation and enterprise of its individual citizenship. The Chronicle endorses this, but is still disposed to believe

that the "manifest natural benefactions of Atlanta are the stimulating factors of her very existence." Undoubtedly our Augustan contemporary lays too much stress on these natural advantages and too little on the system of co-operative citizenship alluded to by the Columbus Enquirer.

Certainly the natural advantages of Atlanta are very great, but they are not greater than those of other communities we could name that are far behind Atlanta in progress and development. The secret of progress—a very open secret, too—is the utilization of natural advantages and the development of advantages that may be termed artificial. The position of Atlanta is simply what its people have made it. It has a fine climate and a tonic atmosphere, but these things will not account for the aggressive enterprise and energy of its citizens. Co-operation has been the rule from the start. The only serious discussion one is likely to hear among our people is in regard to the question, what is best for Atlanta? That point once settled, the whole community moves as one man until the movement is made successful.

In fine, there is not an element in Atlanta's progress that cannot be traced to the energy and enterprise of Atlanta's citizens—not a feature of its development that is not the result of the active co-operation of its people.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN NEGROES. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce discusses "the colored man at the south and at the north" with exceptional intelligence and fairness. Among the southern negroes he says that he found a barbaric element. This element has been modified, but the modification complicated the race problem. After the teacher or missionary reaches a certain point in his work of civilizing the negroes he is appalled at the discovery of the underlying barbarism. Among these people religion and humanity are not considered inconsistent. Religion, Christianity is only nominal; the substance does not exist, and the form of worship produces no more effect upon character than fetishism. The men and women who are most enthusiastic at the prayer-meetings lead openly immoral lives. This condition is barbaric.

Such a state of things this correspondent claims to have found all along the lines of travel in the south. In his judgment no improvement will result from sending northern teachers and preachers to this semi-barbaric people. The southern whites understand the situation, and know how to go to work in the right direction. In their hands money for the education of the negroes will be rightly and wisely applied. In any other hands it will be wasted.

But while there is a vociferous clamor for the elevation of the southern negro, this observant traveler has remarked that the northern negro has been left to sink or swim. The northern negroes are increasing every year, but nobody thinks of doing anything for them. If they worship in a shabby church or stagger under a load of debt they are left to work out their trouble without assistance. They are neglected and despised.

They are not treated any more kindly by northern whites than negroes south are treated by southern men. If the philanthropists of the north really care for the negro why not begin their work of charity at home? They spend millions to elevate and educate the southern negro; why not spend a little on the negro in their midst? In conclusion this non-partisan and non-sectional observer says:

The future of the colored race in this country is beyond the power of prophecy. Doubtless the problem will solve itself in due time. But it is certain that just now, if northern people desire to have a hand in the solution, it becomes them to act up to the standard of the colored people of the north. It would be about as sensible for the northern people to send southern missionaries up to the south to spend their time and money in talking about the status of the negro in the south while we pay no attention to his low position in the north. The problem is northern, not southern. The solution is a vast one. I have but touched here and there the surface; and it is already long.

It will be pleasant to the Journal of Commerce correspondent does not pretend to solve the race problem. He admits that it is "vast and deep." He says the result is "beyond the power of prophecy." There is encouragement in this. When sensible travelers who are neither boomers nor offensive partisans talk in this manner it gives patriotic people to observe closely and think profoundly. Out of this observation and thought may come the solution of the race problem.

It is thought that Wolsey is going home to mingle Torrey into a maelstrom. Torrey, it will be remembered, wrote Gordon's epitaph. Dr. HAMILTON is still giving a sick post bread pills in the shape of opium.

According to Miss Emily Faithfull, a lady known in fashionable London society as the Hon. Mrs. Moberly, she has been known to call on a customer and make a bargain like any ordinary milkman. This did not make the Hon. Mrs. Moberly less caste in the aristocratic circle to which she belonged. Many of the social usages of our generation have been revolutionized in England, and it is now generally conceded that self-support is an honorable thing for a woman. The Anglo manies of this country will do well to borrow some English ideas along with fashions that are neither useful nor ornamental. In this look after the useful number of women is increasing who have the need and the impulse for self support. Women cannot all be writers of books, teachers and artists. They must branch out in other occupations where there is a demand for their services. If they display the independence of the Hon. Mrs. Moberly they should be entitled to as much respect here as that aristocratic lady received in her circle. Give the women a chance.

They are having \$55,000,000 worth of peace in Great Britain.

The lottery in Havana is a government institution, and is supposed to be fairly conducted. It has done more to demoralize public morals than anything else. Thousands of people in Havana neglect their families and their earnings in lottery tickets, and go on year after year dreaming of the fortune never to be realized. An old citizen of Havana has invested from two to fifteen dollars every week in lottery tickets for twenty-two years, and has never won a prize.

The Boston Journal says: "The fact is the democratic is the spokesman party." Well, we are willing to acknowledge that it has spoiled the chances of some very active men in the republican party.

BROTHER TANNER is down on tobacco. Probably the price of perique is too high.

FURBER COX is in great demand among his constituents. This shows he is a good man, but, really, he ought to be allowed to reform the Turkish harem.

In the opinion of editor McLean, of Cincinnati, Hinkston is an offensive partisan. "Anyhow he has alienated those whom he calls the 'white negro' of Cincinnati."

The republican organs are quarreling a good deal over the meaning of the term "offensive partisan." They are making too much of it. It is well known that an offensive partisan is a republican office-holder—nothing more, nothing less.

It is a notable fact that the majority of literary men when called upon for advice by young writers respond with the emphatic word "don't." They never advise bright and promising men and women to plunge into literature they kindly say "don't." The late T. S. Arthur wrote to a discouraged young western journalist in a more satisfactory way. He advised him if he could not get the work he desired to do, to take the literary aspirant could polish his style and add to his store of knowledge. The veteran author then related his own experience. When he went to Philadelphia with a wife and three children he accepted a clerkship at ten dollars a week, and did his writing at night and early in the morning. These evenings of the week he attended lectures and reported them at two dollars a lecture. Work and thought gave him endurance and skill. When he reached a point where his pen stopped he would he still retained a business position as a stand by. It is Arthur's belief that the American literary man should have something to depend upon besides literature. The young people who write to the "Knowledge Box" of this paper, asking for information as to the best market for their stories and poems, will do well to bear this in mind. The business or trade their main occupation. Their literary work may come in as an extra flourish. It is too uncertain a thing to be depended upon entirely.

We feel that we shall have to look up the real facts in the history of the late Mrs. Christina of Sweden. She is honored by faith, who also honors Blaine and Fish, and the probability is that Mrs. Christina was a slippery piece of baggage.

The Nashville Union has a nice editorial on the Nashville Union. It does us good to see these Nashville editors stirred up. It shows what a genuine Georgian can do when he gets to work in Tennessee.

A WOMAN named Von de Linder has just been convicted of poisoning a number of people in Holland. The woman is forty-six years old, married, and the mother of several children. In the past fifteen years she has attempted to poison 102 persons. Twenty-seven of her victims were killed, and forty-five were made seriously ill. The poisoner confessed her guilt, and said that she had no motive. It is believed that she was motivated when she committed the crimes. The medical men who examined Von de Linder found her perfectly sane, and having been continuously employed as secretary of the New York Telephone Company, she was considered a respectable woman. She was a member of the committee and secretary of the New York association. Under his management and largely through his efforts, the New York Y. M. C. A. has built a building worth \$700,000, a library of 30,000 volumes and a gymnasium. He has also been instrumental in securing many other organizations for young men that is done by any organization in the world. The cause is large, and very much to him. Mr. McBurney is a large, well preserved, good looking man, unmarried, but marriageable and capable.

"While the lamp of life"

T. R. Croe, of New York, one of the most efficient secretaries of the international committee, is a man of great distinction and of great ability. He is a man of great ability and of great distinction. He is a man of great ability and of great distinction.

MRS. MARY J. PITMAN ("Margery Deane")

is presently to be the guest of Miss Cleveland, at the white house.

BARNARD's bronze statue called "Liberty"

Enlightening the World," will really be nothing more when placed in position than a gigantic gas burner or electric candlestick.

Mr. CAMERON, the special correspondent of the London Standard, was when killed in Egypt,

receiving a salary of \$2,000 a year, and the Standard paid for his services and expenses.

By a process of addition and division, it is discovered that Mr. Cleveland has made, on an average, twenty-seven appointments a day, including Sundays, since he has been in office.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, has his house literally full of pictures of his lately deceased and idolized child. Eight of them are by Remont, and cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

DISEASE itself may be a blessing, for it appears that in Philadelphia "interesting cases" hire themselves out to clinical lectures at from 25 cents to \$2, according to the "instructionness" of the disease.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON DUNNETT refutes all of Miss Alcott's testimony on the mind cure question, and is all in favor of the new school. Mrs. Burnett has recovered her health after a long attack of nervous prostration, and has resumed her duties.

SEA island cotton, once so famous because in great demand for adulterating silk, is now a drug on the market, the reason being that a way is now known for utilizing ordinary cotton that costs less in making goods to be sold as "all silk."

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to frown upon the suggestion that he should accept the republican nomination for the governorship of New York, but is alleged to look amply upon the connection of his name with the presidency of Union College.

At the public sale of dry goods in New York city on Wednesday, 22,000 cases of standard domestic cottons were disposed of, making it the largest sale of the kind that has taken place there.

The necessity for public precautions against disease has been illustrated in Philadelphia, where out of 7,600 houses inspected 2,746 were reported as infected on account of their filthy condition. A large number of every community is watched or it will bring pestilence upon itself.

It is officially announced that the epidemic of trichinosis prevailing from September to December last in the district of Magdeburg, Germany, resulted in 400 cases of sickness, of which sixty-six proved fatal, was caused by a single pig. Careful investigation explained that the meat was in every case due to eating the flesh raw.

Miss CHARLOTTE M. YORGE, whose latest novel carries the title "The Two Sides of the Shield," is now in sixty-third year, having been born in Otterburn, Ontario, in 1822. She began to write in 1854, and has kept at it so industriously that her books of all kinds now number 50 titles, including 25 volumes of 40 volumes.

While the president was to-day receiving a

cavalry corps from a school in a neighboring state, a freckled-face woman managed to get into the white house with the crowd, walked up and shook hands with Mr. Cleveland, and looked him in the eye and said: "Mr. Cleveland, do you ever expect to get married?" The president blushed, and the visitors who heard the remark had a good laugh.

The encouraging replies made by the

Prince of Wales to the hopes expressed that the royal family would visit Ireland are followed by the statement in Dublin that it is in contemplation to purchase Ardara park, a large estate in Irish residence, for the purpose of the place is capably situated for hunting and salmon fishing and has extensive stables and paddocks. It is explained that the new bishop of Meath will not be able to keep up such an establishment, and that the place will soon be for sale.

[ROBERT GARRETT, now filling the place of

his father, the railroad magnate, is said to be equal to the place. He has, his friends say, perfected a new system of railroad management, and is able to allow others to do some of his work for him. He is a far-seeing business man, and has great executive ability. He is a man who will be true to the railroad and will work for the interest of the stockholders. He is a thorough democrat in manner, and there is no real tape about him or his office. He is liked by his men, and he is a most efficient manager.

A NOBLE CAUSE.

WHICH ENLISTS THE ENERGIES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Meeting of the International Committee in Atlanta Yesterday—The Plans for Future Work—Atlanta Stirred to Its Depths—Sketches of Some of the Prominent Members.

A profound impression was created in Atlanta by the international convention of the Young Men's Christian association, which adjourned Sunday night. It is the talk of the city. All the meetings were largely attended, and some of them were remarkable for the deep interest manifested in them by the young men of the city.

The late T. S. Arthur wrote to a discouraged young western journalist in a more satisfactory way. He advised him if he could not get the work he desired to do, to take the literary aspirant could polish his style and add to his store of knowledge. The veteran author then related his own experience. When he went to Philadelphia with a wife and three children he accepted a clerkship at ten dollars a week, and did his writing at night and early in the morning. These evenings of the week he attended lectures and reported them at two dollars a lecture. Work and thought gave him endurance and skill. When he reached a point where his pen stopped he would he still retained a business position as a stand by. It is Arthur's belief that the American literary man should have something to depend upon besides literature. The young people who write to the "Knowledge Box" of this paper, asking for information as to the best market for their stories and poems, will do well to bear this in mind. The business or trade their main occupation. Their literary work may come in as an extra flourish. It is too uncertain a thing to be depended upon entirely.

The international committee

held a session at the Kimball hall, Monday for the purpose of consultation as to the spread of the work, and to consider routine business.

The organization of the association is remarkably complete. It has various departments with distinct work, and yet they all work together harmoniously.

After their session yesterday the committee called in a body on Governor McDaniel, and were heartily received. They then paid a visit to the Constitution office, where they sang some of those beautiful hymns, which were heard with pleasure by thousands of people last week. The committee is composed of experienced and able workers who understand how to push this work. To their zeal and capacity is due much of the brilliant success of the past few days.

Mr. Cephas Brainerd, chairman of the international committee, is a prominent lawyer of New York city, and is a man of great distinction and of great ability. He is a man of great ability and of great distinction.

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Philippe Protecting Americans.—
WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is learned at the state department that the United States government will be at the conclusion of the trial of the Irish-American, Cunningham and Burton, in London, yesterday, when he sat beside Justice Hawkins of the bench. It is further learned that the United States received a cable from the British government, looking to the protection of the lease of the Suez Canal, and that the United States government on Friday night and yesterday morning, sent a cable Saturday morning, asking the British government to be Queen to-day, upon being introduced to the United States minister to the court of St. James.

Protection for Panama.—
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Admiral Jonston received the navy department by telegraph that an additional force of 500 Colombian men had arrived at Panama, to protect the isthmus from the insurgents.